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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

January 1987 Published February 1987

LABOR BULLETIN ENHANCED

The nonfarm employment data by industry tabled each month in the Labor Bulletin rely on the cooperation of South Dakota employers in completing the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. Because additional employers are now participating in the CES, statewide employment levels by industry can now be reported on a more detailed basis, beginning with this issue.

The CES is a sample survey of the state's employers which provides an excellent current profile of the number of jobs within each industry. This information can be used for monitoring business activity, and thus provides one component in analyzing the current economy of the state. Business people use this employment data as a guide for decisions concerning sales, purchases, expansions of existing businesses and new business ventures.

Because of its important applications, the quality of information must be optimal. The number of employers within each industry who are included in the sample is carefully set to reflect the universe of all South Dakota employers within that industry. The cooperation of those participating employers is vital in collecting and publishing this employment information.

The information reported by each sample participant is confidential. Therefore, before employment levels by industry can be published, an adequate number of employers within each industry must participate. This safeguards against disclosure of an employer whose employment is a major component of the total employment in a sector. Consequently, the more employers who are willing to participate in the survey, the greater the detail in which employment levels can be published.

This issue of the Labor Bulletin marks the first publication of more detailed employment levels in the services[1] industry, retail trade[2] and finance, insurance and real estate[1]. An explanation of the changes made in the publication of each of these industry's employment levels follows.

Also included is a look at the great diversity of businesses within each of the sectors for which employment will now be published. As these examples demonstrate, employers are grouped together in industry break-outs based on the similarity of the products or services they provide.

Employment within the retail trade[2] division will now be broken into two sectors. One of these sectors is general merchandise, apparel and accessory stores[3]. The other sector will include employment within food stores[3].

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General merchandise businesses range from department stores to variety stores to convenience stores. Apparel and accessory stores sell such products as ready-to-wear clothing, shoes, sports apparel and uniforms. Food stores[3] include not only grocery stores, but meat markets, bakeries, health food stores and such specialized food stores as those that sell candy.

Employment within the finance, insurance and real estate industry[1] was previously reported as one. Employment within finance[2] and insurance[2] will now be reported separately. Finance[2] employment will be further detailed for banking[3]. Together with banking[3], the finance[2] division also includes credit agencies and security and commodity brokers.

The types of employers in insurance[2] are insurance carriers, agents and brokers who provide life insurance, accident and health insurance and medical service plans, fire and casualty insurance, title insurance and pension funds.

Several additional breakouts will now be used for reporting employment within the services[1] industry. A separate employment level will now be published for the personal and business[3] services sector of the hotels, amusement, personal and business[2] division of the services[1] industry. Examples of employers providing personal services are dry cleaners, laundromats and beauty and barber shops. Business services are provided by such establishments as advertising firms, temporary employment agencies and commercial cleaning services.

While employment for the educational, social and membership[2] division of the services[1] industry was previously combined, each will now be reported separately. Examples of service-providing businesses within the educational[2] division are private elementary, secondary and post-secondary schools. All public school employment is included with government employment.

Social services[2] includes day care centers, counseling services, adjustment training centers, senior citizen centers and dependency treatment centers.

Membership organization[2] employment includes tribes, professional organizations for doctors, pharmacists and lawyers; Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts; youth associations -- YMCAs and YWCAs; Elks clubs; veterans organizations and religious organizations.

[1] Major industry classification
[2] Subdivision of major industry
[3] Greater detail of subdivision

As demonstrated above, employment information is greatly enhanced by the ability to publish the data in as much detail as possible. In some cases, the participation of additional employers in the CES sample means that additional data can be published. In other cases, it means data can be published in more detail. Both cases allow better identification of where and why employment changes are occurring. The cooperation of employers who are now included in the CES sample is greatly appreciated. With their ongoing participation and the willingness of additional employers to participate, the CES will continue to provide valuable information.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JANUARY

South Dakota's nonfarm employment was 246,200 in January, up 3,700 from the year-ago level, but down 6,100 from December's level.

The largest over-the-year increases were noted in the manufacturing and trade industries. Manufacturing employment rose 1,400 over the year. This increase was found mainly within the durable goods division, due to additional hiring to meet increased product demand.

The trade industry noted employment increases of 1,200 over the year. This growth, concentrated largely within the retail trade division, was found among employers selling windows, lumber and miscellaneous building supplies. Employment within this division, like employment within the construction industry, is higher than year-ago levels because this January brought much milder temperatures than one year ago. Construction employment was up 600 from January, 1986 levels.

Employment in the services industry was also up over the year. The increase of 400 in this industry was the result of a gain in the medical and health services division which helped offset declines in the personal and business services sector. Employment increases in the medical and health division were found within not only hospitals, but nursing and retirement homes, clinics and dentists' and doctors' offices.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Over-the-month employment declines were noted in several industries. Within the trade industry, which noted a decline of 2,400 jobs, employment losses were found mainly in the retail trade division. This is a seasonal trend which occurs each year following the Christmas holiday.

Government employment declined by 1,400 over the month. Part of this was found within state education and can be explained by the holiday vacation of support staff within the state's colleges and universities.

Once again showing the weather's impact on construction activity, typical seasonal employment declines, of 1,100, were noted within that industry over the month.

An over-the-month decline of 700 jobs was also noted in the services industry. The educational services division and the hotels, amusement, personal and business services division accounted for the greatest share of these declines. Workers employed by private schools who do not have yearly contracts and did not work during the holiday season accounted for much of the decline in the educational services division.

A decline of 300 was noted within the transportation division. This was brought about partially by the post holiday season's affect on package and parcel delivery businesses.

The unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in January, up slightly from the 5.2 percent level recorded in December. Approximately 312,700 South Dakotans were employed in January, while 18,100 were unemployed.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	January 1987 (1)				January 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	117,703,000	109,084,000	8,620,000	7.3(3)	115,431,000	106,959,000	8,472,000	7.3(3)
South Dakota	330,800	312,700	18,100	5.5	324,100	303,900	20,200	6.2
Sioux Falls MSA	68,374	65,242	3,132	4.6	67,622	63,648	3,974	5.9
Rapid City MSA	37,781	35,571	2,210	5.8	35,955	33,570	2,385	6.6
Aurora	1,362	1,295	67	4.9	1,276	1,244	32	2.5
Beadle	9,343	8,782	561	6.0	8,847	8,368	479	5.4
Bennett	1,415	1,379	36	2.5	1,359	1,301	58	4.3
Bon Homme	3,157	3,073	84	2.7	3,064	2,947	117	3.8
Brookings	12,643	11,904	739	5.8	12,874	11,943	931	7.2
Brown	19,936	18,829	1,107	5.6	19,042	17,839	1,203	6.3
Brule	2,409	2,274	135	5.6	2,440	2,277	163	6.7
Buffalo	450	400	50	11.1	389	343	46	11.8
Butte	3,493	3,263	230	6.6	3,229	3,038	191	5.9
Campbell	969	907	62	6.4	944	888	56	5.9
Charles Mix	3,596	3,379	217	6.0	3,631	3,410	221	6.1
Clark	1,700	1,607	93	5.5	1,690	1,601	89	5.3
Clay	6,250	5,867	383	6.1	6,070	5,742	328	5.4
Codington	11,694	10,871	823	7.0	11,118	10,183	935	8.4
Corson	1,502	1,412	90	6.0	1,366	1,288	78	5.7
Custer	3,299	3,136	163	4.9	3,230	3,045	185	5.7
Davison	8,594	8,278	316	3.7	8,263	7,929	334	4.0
Day	3,059	2,874	185	6.0	3,111	2,858	253	8.1
Deuel	1,973	1,784	189	9.6	2,023	1,757	266	13.1
Dewey	1,814	1,670	144	7.9	1,820	1,687	133	7.3
Douglas	1,495	1,458	37	2.5	1,481	1,421	60	4.1
Edmunds	2,268	2,118	150	6.6	2,064	1,959	105	5.1
Fall River	3,388	3,203	185	5.5	3,431	3,226	205	6.0
Faulk	1,135	1,101	34	3.0	1,099	1,047	52	4.7
Grant	4,104	3,831	273	6.7	3,985	3,715	270	6.8
Gregory	2,251	2,180	71	3.2	2,133	2,051	82	3.8
Haakon	1,036	987	49	4.7	1,092	1,032	60	5.5
Hamlin	2,060	1,942	118	5.7	2,112	1,935	177	8.4
Hand	1,822	1,721	101	5.5	1,806	1,722	84	4.7
Hanson	1,259	1,203	56	4.4	1,254	1,196	58	4.6
Harding	734	719	15	2.0	711	705	6	0.8
Hughes	8,296	7,926	370	4.5	8,251	7,893	358	4.3
Hutchinson	3,688	3,525	163	4.4	3,754	3,535	219	5.8
Hyde	802	750	52	6.5	789	755	34	4.3
Jackson	1,301	1,211	90	6.9	1,397	1,300	97	6.9

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	January 1987 (1)				January 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,157	1,107	50	4.3	1,123	1,075	48	4.3
Jones	567	537	30	5.3	595	537	58	9.7
Kingsbury	2,594	2,476	118	4.5	2,717	2,506	211	7.8
Lake	4,432	4,095	337	7.6	4,616	4,220	396	8.6
Lawrence	10,055	9,444	611	6.1	9,532	9,011	521	5.5
Lincoln	6,404	6,038	366	5.7	6,457	6,019	438	6.8
Lyman	1,436	1,354	82	5.7	1,375	1,289	86	6.3
McCook	2,541	2,414	127	5.0	2,580	2,333	247	9.6
McPherson	1,401	1,352	49	3.5	1,465	1,395	70	4.8
Marshall	1,944	1,821	123	6.3	1,960	1,809	151	7.7
Meade	8,787	8,329	458	5.2	8,424	7,953	471	5.6
Mellette	869	828	41	4.7	715	665	50	7.0
Miner	1,158	1,091	67	5.8	1,255	1,110	145	11.6
Minnehaha	68,374	65,242	3,132	4.6	67,622	63,648	3,974	5.9
Moody	2,962	2,730	232	7.8	2,996	2,779	217	7.2
Pennington	37,781	35,571	2,210	5.8	35,955	33,570	2,385	6.6
Perkins	2,259	2,220	39	1.7	2,257	2,209	48	2.1
Potter	1,432	1,368	64	4.5	1,370	1,302	68	5.0
Roberts	3,983	3,682	301	7.6	4,181	3,785	396	9.5
Sanborn	1,043	981	62	5.9	1,064	984	80	7.5
Shannon	2,558	2,302	256	10.0	2,576	2,333	243	9.4
Spink	3,497	3,400	97	2.8	3,430	3,325	105	3.1
Stanley	1,277	1,195	82	6.4	1,313	1,220	93	7.1
Sully	735	714	21	2.9	781	741	40	5.1
Todd	2,629	2,448	181	6.9	2,561	2,324	237	9.3
Tripp	3,130	2,975	155	5.0	2,941	2,794	147	5.0
Turner	3,606	3,387	219	6.1	3,667	3,424	243	6.6
Union	4,590	4,059	531	11.6	4,481	4,039	442	9.9
Walworth	2,698	2,543	155	5.7	2,775	2,594	181	6.5
Yankton	9,878	9,452	426	4.3	9,449	8,986	463	4.9
Ziebach	742	703	39	5.3	745	715	30	4.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

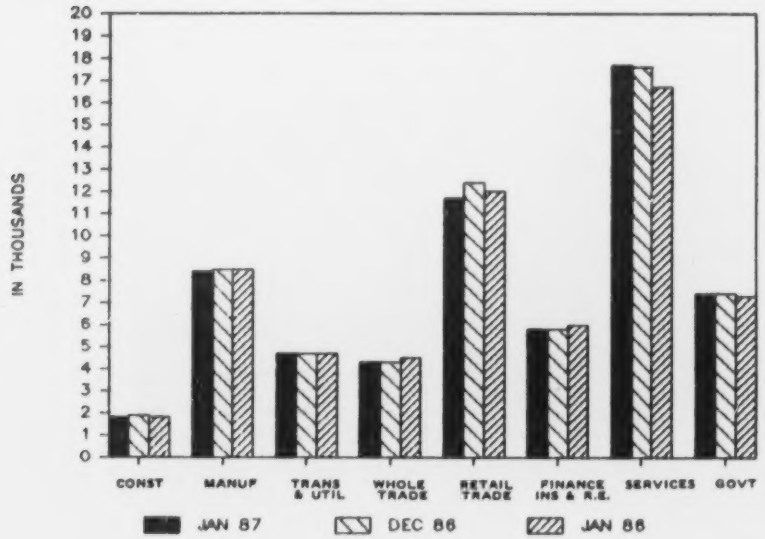
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.7 and 6.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	246.2	252.3	242.5	-2.4	1.5
MINING	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7.5	8.6	6.9	-12.8	8.7
MANUFACTURING	28.7	28.9	27.3	-.7	5.1
Durable Goods	15.5	15.7	14.3	-1.3	8.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.6	9.6	8.8	.0	9.1
Nondurable Goods	13.2	13.2	13.0	.0	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	7.8	7.9	7.9	-1.3	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.9	2.9	2.7	.0	7.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.5	12.8	12.7	-2.3	-1.6
Transportation	7.5	7.8	7.5	-3.8	.0
Communication	2.8	2.8	2.9	.0	-3.4
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.2	2.2	2.3	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63.7	66.1	62.5	-3.6	1.9
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.1	16.0	-.6	.0
Durable Goods	7.1	7.1	7.1	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.9	8.9	.0	.0
Retail Trade	47.8	50.0	46.5	-4.4	2.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8.1	9.2	8.1	-12.0	.0
Food Stores	7.3	7.3	7.2	.0	1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14.2	14.1	14.0	.7	1.4
Finance	8.9	8.9	8.7	.0	2.3
Banking	4.6	4.6	4.6	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3.3	3.3	3.3	.0	.0
SERVICES	58.9	59.6	58.5	-1.2	.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.8	15.2	15.2	-2.6	-2.6
Personal and Business	7.3	7.5	7.7	-2.7	-5.2
Medical and Health Services	23.5	23.3	22.7	.9	3.5
Educational Services	4.5	5.0	4.6	-10.0	-2.2
Social Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8.7	8.7	8.7	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	58.3	59.7	58.2	-2.3	.2
Federal	10.9	11.0	10.4	-.9	4.8
State	15.7	16.4	16.0	-4.3	-1.9
State Education	7.3	8.1	7.7	-9.9	-5.2
Local	31.6	32.3	31.7	-2.2	-.3
Local Education	18.8	19.1	18.8	-1.6	.0

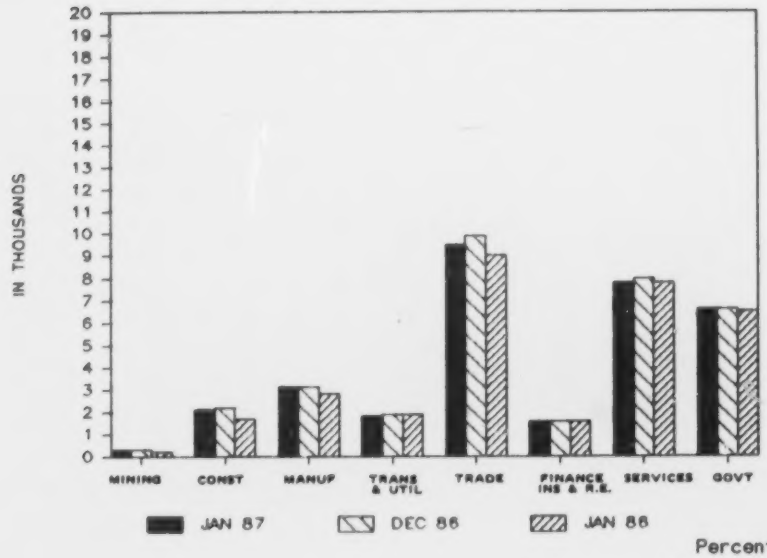
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	61.9	62.7	61.5	-1.3	.7
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	1.8	1.9	1.8	-5.3	.0
MANUFACTURING	8.4	8.5	8.5	-1.2	-1.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.7	4.7	4.7	.0	.0
TRADE	16.1	16.7	16.5	-3.6	-2.4
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.5	.0	-4.4
Retail Trade	11.7	12.4	12.0	-5.6	-2.5
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5.8	5.8	6.0	.0	-3.3
SERVICES	17.7	17.6	16.7	.6	6.0
GOVERNMENT	7.4	7.4	7.3	.0	1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	32.7	33.6	31.5	-2.7	3.8
MINING	.3	.3	.2	.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	2.1	2.2	1.7	-4.5	23.5
MANUFACTURING	3.1	3.1	2.8	.0	10.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.9	1.9	-5.3	-5.3
TRADE	9.5	9.9	9.0	-4.0	5.6
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	1.8	.0	16.7
Retail Trade	7.4	7.8	7.2	-5.1	2.8
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1.6	1.6	1.6	.0	.0
SERVICES	7.8	8.0	7.8	-2.5	.0
GOVERNMENT	6.6	6.6	6.5	.0	1.5

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	21,603	21,884	20,783	42.2	41.9	41.6
Durable Goods.....	12,107	12,298	11,343	40.5	41.6	40.1
Nondurable Goods..	9,496	9,586	9,440	44.3	42.2	43.4
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,359	6,436	6,318	45.6	44.9	45.6
Rapid City MSA.....	2,307	2,353	1,862	38.1	37.0	36.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	$340.98	$339.81	$317.41	$8.08	$8.11	$7.63
Durable Goods.....	314.69	330.72	296.34	7.77	7.95	7.39
Nondurable Goods..	374.34	351.10	342.86	8.45	8.32	7.90
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$377.11	$358.75	$354.31	$8.27	$7.99	$7.77
Rapid City MSA.....	266.70	255.30	246.62	7.00	6.90	6.72

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CHANGES MADE TO CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will begin publishing a revised Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the release of the January, 1987 index. The CPI is periodically updated to retain its relevancy in reflecting current consumer buying patterns. The last revision occurred in 1978 and was representative of consumer buying patterns of the early seven ties. The current revision will include changes based on consumer surveys conducted between 1982 and 1984.

All expenditure groups in the CPI will be impacted by the changes. Notable changes will occur in specific items such as apartment rental equivalency measures, food and daycare.

Specific questions on changes in the Consumer Price Index to be published in the next and succeeding issues of the Labor Bulletin can be directed to the Labor Market Information Center at (605) 622-2314.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986
Sex, Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
Male	3,193	2,390	3,738
Female	1,211	981	1,377
Race, Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
White	4,083	3,058	4,766
Nonwhite	321	313	349
Age, Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
Under 45	3,420	2,562	3,959
Over 45	984	809	1,156
[2] Industry, Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
Mining	162	107	168
Construction	1,272	921	1,578
Manufacturing	903	692	1,234
Transportation & Public Utilities	189	146	181
Trade	854	632	957
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	107	109	86
Services	672	560	629
Government	245	204	282
[2] Occupation, Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
Professional & Managerial	417	364	408
Clerical and Sales	572	470	596
Services	506	388	524
Processing	201	104	145
Machine Trade	182	151	243
Benchwork	246	220	563
Structural Work	1,612	1,181	1,914
Other	668	493	722
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
1-2 Weeks	968	615	968
3-4 Weeks	512	598	561
5-14 Weeks	2,066	1,288	2,614
15 Weeks & Over	858	870	972

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	3,522	4,063	5,097	-13.3	-30.9
B. Weeks Compensated.....	17,999	15,873	26,599	13.4	-32.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$1,497,095	$1,214,351	$2,321,512	23.3	-35.5
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$37,701,600	$37,849,500	$31,125,300	-.4	21.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	N/A	N/A	8,061	N/A	N/A
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	N/A	N/A	2,597	N/A	N/A
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	N/A	N/A	3,214	N/A	N/A

	January 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$58,353

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	January 1987 People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	40	$9,280
J. Partial Employment.....	45	$3,555

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

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MORE RAPID CITY MSA INFORMATION NOW PUBLISHED

This month's Labor Bulletin is also the first issue in which manufacturing hours and earnings data is being published for the Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This information, generally appearing on page nine of the Labor Bulletin, includes the number of production workers, average weekly hours, and average weekly and hourly wages in manufacturing. This data can also now be published because of additional employer participation and confidentiality requirements being met.

For these same reasons, nonfarm employment tabled for the trade industry in the Rapid City MSA will be differentiated between wholesale and retail.

DID YOU KNOW???

1986 issues of the South Dakota Labor Bulletin containing articles on the subjects below are available from the Labor Market Information Center.

EMPLOYMENT

"Construction Employment in South Dakota"	Published April, 1986
"1985 Nonfarm Employment in Review"	Published January, 1986
"Tourism Boosts Employment"	Published June, 1986

UNEMPLOYMENT

"An Insight into Unemployment"	Published August, 1986

COMPONENTS OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA WORKFORCE

"South Dakota Farmers Have the Skills Needed by Employers"	Published September, 1986
"South Dakota's Part-Time Workers Are a Diverse Group"	Published October, 1986
"Summer Jobs for Youth"	Published May, 1986

PROFILE OF SOUTH DAKOTA BUSINESSES

"Births and Deaths of Firms in South Dakota"	Published November, 1986
"Labor Turnover in South Dakota"	Published March, 1986
"Size of Business in South Dakota"	Published July, 1986
"Survival of New Businesses in South Dakota"	Published December, 1986

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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